



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The official journal unblushingly announces that "the Exposition will be primarily a military and naval celebration, commercialism being relegated to the rear, etc." The persons mentioned above protest not only against the thing itself, but also against the surreptitious way in which they have been made seemingly to support this extraordinary program. They will leave the Board, as they ought to do, if the thing is not changed, and many other members will probably go with them.

Their protest will be joined in by millions of the people as soon as this amazing program becomes generally known. How can any citizen of this great Republic, which has always, until recently, kept its military and naval establishments small and unobtrusive, which has led in the movement for international concord and the pacific settlement of disputes, which has prided itself on its freedom from the tyranny and the burdens of militarism, and has been beseechingly looked to by the war-burdened and suffering peoples of the world as their hope and their deliverance — how can any one, with any historic sense of the causes of our national greatness and progress, consent to see this "greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen," this attempted reinstatement of the dishonored and fast-perishing system of war, enacted on the very spot where the nation was born! It is hard to believe that a single man with American blood in his veins and American political ideals in his mind can be found who will deliberately and knowingly approve of it.

Let the people speak — the churches, the universities and colleges, the labor organizations, the commercial and industrial associations, the women's societies — let them all speak and the nation be saved from this national exhibition of amazing childish folly, and the consequent degradation and shame.

The Nobel Peace Prize.

As had been generally expected, the Nobel Peace Prize for 1906 was awarded to President Roosevelt on the 10th of December. The ceremony took place in the presence of a distinguished company in the Norwegian Parliament House, where the decision of the Committee of five named by the Parliament to have charge of the prize was announced.

The American Minister, Mr. Peirce, received the prize in President Roosevelt's name, and expressed to the Committee and Parliament his deep appreciation and that of the American people for this distinguished recognition of the service rendered by the President to the cause of international peace in using his good offices to end the Russo-Japanese war.

The following dispatch from President Roosevelt to the Norwegian Parliament was read by Mr. Peirce:

"I am profoundly moved and touched by the signal honor shown me through your body in conferring on me

the Nobel Peace Prize. There is no gift I could appreciate more, and I wish it were in my power to fully express my gratitude. I thank you for it, and I thank you in behalf of the United States, for what I did I was able to accomplish only as the representative of the nation of which for the time being I am President. After much thought I have concluded that the best and most fitting way to apply the amount of the prize is by using it as a foundation to establish at Washington a permanent industrial peace committee. The object will be to strive for better and more equitable relations among my countrymen who are engaged, whether as capitalists or wage workers, in industrial and agricultural pursuits. This will carry out the purpose of the founder of the prize, for in modern life it is as important to work for the cause of just and righteous peace in the industrial world as in the world of nations.

"I again express to you the assurance of my deep and lasting gratitude and appreciation."

The service rendered by President Roosevelt in arresting the terrible conflict between Japan and Russia was a highly creditable one, — "the finest of his achievements," it has been called. The Nobel Committee has represented the general judgment of the world in regard to it in awarding him this great gift. Even those who differ absolutely with him, — among whom we find ourselves, — in his aggressive views about the navy and the "big stick" policy, are glad, most of them, to see this fine humane deed of his thus recognized and honored.

The President justly and generously associates with himself, in the honor of the prize, the entire nation. It will be remembered that, at the time, the country was urgently appealing to him, from every quarter, to make an attempt, either alone or in conjunction with other powers, to arrest the war. He spoke for the nation, and the nation is grateful that its head, both for his own sake and that of the country, has been thus signally honored. In a wider sense, also, he spoke for the whole civilized world, on which the war was weighing so heavily, and there is large appreciation in other countries of the action of the Nobel Committee.

This is the first time that the prize has been given to the head of a nation. The fact that it has been so conferred greatly enhances its value as an agency for peace. The other national capitals, as well as our own, will feel strongly the influence, and will, we are sure, be stimulated to more sympathetic and vigorous activity in promoting pacific policies and measures. We sincerely hope that the President himself may be led by it to bring his opinions and policies, as a whole, into more complete accord with the purposes and sentiments which moved him to challenge Russia and Japan to stop their mutual slaughter and to return to the rational ways of peace. It is a splendid achievement to stop a gigantic and ruinous war; it is a still more brilliant accomplishment to prevent

one altogether. Yet more noble and illustrious would it be to place oneself at the head of and bring to completion the movement, now so far advanced and mighty, whose aim is to uproot the whole system of war and relieve humanity forevermore from its burdens and curses. Here is an opportunity greater than any which the President has ever yet seized. Ought he not, will he not, abandon all antiquated and time-worn notions of the necessity of being armed to the teeth, and, as the highest representative of the nation which has so often honored itself by its leadership in arbitration and peace making, put himself at the head of a coalition of the nations which, at the approaching Hague Conference, will enter into a "new covenant" of justice, friendship and peace which will leave henceforth no place for war? The nations which are going to The Hague are waiting and longing for such leading. As Senator d'Estournelles de Constant has more than once pointed out, no one else is in a position to take this lead so effectually as President Roosevelt.

The President's decision to devote the amount of this prize, nearly \$40,000, to the promotion of industrial peace, by the establishment of a permanent industrial peace committee at Washington, is admirable. We had wished that it might be given, if given away at all, to the support, in some direction, of the international peace movement. If it had been put into the hands of the Interparliamentary Bureau or the International Peace Bureau, both at Berne, or given to some one of our American peace organizations, for the promotion of international friendship and peace, it would have been most productive of good in the international field, and this disposition of it would have been more in accord with the purpose of Mr. Nobel in founding the prize. However, the money was Mr. Roosevelt's, and he had the right to dispose of it as he saw fit, and we shall all rejoice that he has devoted it to so noble and useful an end.

The President's Message.

A number of topics discussed in the President's Message sent to Congress on the 4th of December deal with international affairs, and therefore claim consideration in our columns.

His sermon on international ethics, called forth by the San Francisco-Japanese episode, is for the most part excellent. He advocates justice, disinterestedness and unselfishness in international relations. "A really great nation must often act, and as a matter of fact often does act, toward other nations in a spirit not in the least of mere self-interest, but paying heed chiefly to ethical reasons; and, as the centuries go by, this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals comprising a nation to require that nation to act with justice towards its neighbors, steadily grows and

strengthens. "It is a sure sign of a base nature always to ascribe base motives for the actions of others." "It should be our steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action."

The only criticism, if any, to be made on what the President utters on this head is that, when he declares that "no nation can afford to disregard proper considerations of self-interest," he seems to assume that self-interest, true self-interest, and unselfishness and disinterestedness are sometimes incompatible with each other. The truth is that there can be no true self-interest apart from the spirit of unselfish devotion to the true interests of others, and this is the lesson of all others which nations in their relations to each other need to learn. Ethical reasons ought always to control international action.

The President makes a strong, high-minded plea for just and fair treatment of immigrants. "Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly."

He demands "full and frank equality" in our treatment of the Japanese. The spirit which has excluded the Japanese children from the San Francisco schools he characterizes as a most unworthy one. It is a wicked absurdity to "shut them out from these schools, when all the first-class colleges and universities, including those of California, freely admit them." "I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for the Germans, or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves, because we must act uprightly toward all men." He pledges the protection of the general government to maltreated Japanese, wherever it can act, and urges the several States to act promptly and energetically in case of ill treatment of them. He then boldly recommends that provision be made for the naturalization of Japanese who come to make our country their home. That ought to have been done long ago, and we hope Congress will promptly carry the suggestion into effect.

We do not wonder that the message, which we think truly represents the general feeling of the nation toward the Japanese, has counteracted much of the ill feeling that had sprung up in Japan, and we are glad to see that the Japanese ambassador at Washington has characterized the talk of war between Japan and this country as the height of absurdity.

In what he says of the recent action of the government in the matter of the Cuban disorder, the President assures